

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

VOLUME XIV.—NO. 1.

LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907.

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PROTESTANT

Tribute to Archbishop John Ireland and the Catholic Church.

Country Needs the Restraining, Conservative Influence They Exercise.

Never Was There Greater Need For the Church in This Country.

A DAY OVER WHICH ALL REJOICE

The following is an excerpt from a remarkable tribute to Archbishop Ireland and the church which appears in the last issue of the Bellman, a non-Catholic paper published at Minneapolis. It was written with reference to the laying of the corner stone of the new St. Paul Cathedral. After referring to the many distinguished churchmen present, the Bellman says:

Towering over all by reason of his distinguished personality, his rank in the church, his signal ability and his strong position in the regard and affection of the people of the Northwest, irrespective of religious belief, was Archbishop Ireland, exalted with fine zeal for God and humanity, proud in the realization of a long cherished dream, yet humble in the sincere acknowledgement that only through the beneficent goodness of the Most High, to whom alone he ascribed all success, could his great church have accomplished its magnificent work. It was not only the greatest day in the history of the Catholics of the Northwest; it was more—a day to rejoice all those who believe in and hope for the ultimate victory on earth of the principles of the gospel. Well might the loyal and devout Catholics feel proud of the great demonstration, yet there was occasion also for the liberal spirited Protestant to join in the gratification of the event; it marked not alone a Catholic but a Christian triumph in its broadest and best sense.

The Bellman is a Protestant technically, perhaps a "heretic," although the word seems harsh when considered in connection with the spirit of religious toleration and freedom which finds expression in the Northwest under the leadership of such men as Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Cotter, Bishop McGolrick, Bishop Schwabach and other clergy of Catholic faith. Nevertheless when the splendid achievements of the Catholic church, both spiritual and material, are considered, the Bellman bows in reverent and respectful admiration to the great religious organization which celebrated with such fitting honor and such devout fervor the laying of the corner stone of its St. Paul Cathedral. There are those who affect to see in the might and power of this grand organization, which bears the banner of the cross, a menace to American institutions; a temporal allegiance to an alien power which may demand from American citizenship such sacrifices as are incompatible with true fidelity to the State. This sentiment, once more prevalent than it now happily is, occasionally finds expression from Protestant pulpits. It is unworthy and un-Christian. Whatever may be the attitude of the Catholic church toward the State in other countries and whatever may be the individual expression of this attitude in portions of our own land, this we of the Northwest know, for by their works we judge them, these brothers of the Catholic faith, that no truer or better Americans, no more praiseworthy citizens, nor followers of a more exalted standard of living exist among us than the faithful adherents of this church.

We can not recognize any distinction between Catholic and Protestant in the discharge of the citizen's duty to his country. If there be any, it is certainly not to the disadvantage of the former. In the upbuilding of the Northwest the Catholic has done at least an equal share. In all that contributes to the better and nobler ambitions of humanity; to charity, to the care of the orphan, to the comfort of the distressed and the peace of the soul, where shall we justly place the Catholic church but in the very front rank of human agencies directed toward the development of divine beneficence? The narrowness of soul, the smallness of mind that would detract by distrust and doubt from the splendid achievements accomplished through the Catholic faith by its priests and laymen, must be pitiful indeed not to be able to recognize that an underlying spirit of humility and true righteousness is the very mainspring of all these good works which this church has done, is doing and will continue to do.

The eminent and honored prelate also said: "America in its turn needs religion; it needs good and virtuous men and women, loyal and trustworthy citizens." He might also have added that America needs the Catholic church. Never in the history of this land was there greater need than now for the great restraining, conservative influence which that church is able to exercise upon the wayward spirit of the nation. It is doing what no other religious body of less inflexible standards and inferior power of organization can attempt to do successfully; a service to mankind the value of which is beyond all power of estimation. It stands immovably in a world of mutable,

WAR WITH JAPS

Is Not Among the Improbabilities Within the Next Few Years.

Ambitious Yellow Race Would Like to Have Philippines.

England of Course Is In Sympathy With Our Prospective Foe.

WOULD MEAN PROLONGED CONFLICT

is by no means impossible, it would be an enormous undertaking, and would probably require from two to three years.

All of this war talk could have been avoided had the United States Government done the square thing with Russia in the late war between the yellow Japs and their Christian rivals.

ENCOURAGING

Talks and Reports Enthuse Members of Division I, A. O. H.

Was Utilized by Abbots and Bishops in the Fifth Century.

WILL AGAIN TAKE PROPER PLACE

Miss Violet Kelly's Interesting Story of the National Musical Instrument.

Figures in Nations Young With the World and Now No More.

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ADDRESS THE SECRETARY.

IRISHMEN IN AMERICA.**The Important Part They Played in Settling This Country and in Securing Its Independence.**

The prominent part which the Irish took in the settlement of the original thirteen States of the Union is not understood by many Irish-Americans or other Americans of the present day. May 13, 1607, Capt. Newport disembarked Capt. John Smith and his Virginia colonists, consisting of "poor gentlemen, tradesmen, serving men and libertines." On November 21, 1620, the Mayflower arrived at Cape Cod and a few weeks later the one hundred and three souls on board landed at the historic rock of Plymouth. It soon became obvious to far-seeing men that the colonies only wanted population to make them prosperous. The first immigration from Ireland into America was compulsory. Prendergrass in the History of the Cromwellian Settlement says: "The Commissioners of Ireland gave them—merchants of Bristol, England—"orders upon the Governors of garrisons to deliver to them prisoners of war; upon masters of workhouses for the destitute in their care, who were of an age to labor, or if women, were of marriageable age and not past breeding; and gave directions to all in authority to seize those who had no visible means, and deliver them to these agents of the British merchants. * * * As one instance out of many: Capt. John Vernon was employed by the Commissioners of Ireland into England, and contracted in their behalf with Mr. Daniel Sellick and Mr. Leader, under his hand, bearing date September 14, 1653, to supply them with two hundred and fifty women of the Irish nation above twelve years and under the age of forty-five, to be found in the country within twenty miles of Cork, Youghal, Kinsale, Waterford and Wexford, to transport them into New England." The Rev. Augusta J. Thebaud, in "The Irish Race in the Past and Present," says, "It is calculated that in four years those English firms of slave-dealers had shipped 6,400 Irish men and women, boys and maidens, to the British Colonies of North America." Voluntary immigration soon followed. Maryland from its Catholic origin was at an early period a point of attraction and so rapidly did the Irish Catholic element multiply that in 1708 the Protestant inhabitants passed an act imposing a fine of twenty shillings for poll tax on Irish servants, to prevent the importing of too great a number of Irish Papists into the province," and a more stringent act to the same purpose was passed in 1717. "In 1727," says the Philadelphia Gazette, "in Newcastle Government their arrived last year 4,500 persons chiefly from Ireland, and at Philadelphia in one year 1,115 Irish, of whom none were servants." From December, 1728, to December, 1729, the proportion of immigrants landing in the Pennsylvania provinces was as follows: English and Welsh, 267; Scotch, 43; German, 243; Irish, 5,655, the Irish being thus nearly ten to one of all other nationalities together, and that proportion was practically sustained down to the Revolution of 1776. By 1779 the Irish element had increased so largely in Pennsylvania that a prominent member of the Provincial Government expressed himself glad to find that the Parliament (of Great Britain) was about to take measures to prevent a too forceful immigration of Irish settlers. "It looks," he said, "as if Ireland is to send all her inhabitants hither; for last week not less than six ships arrived, and every day two or three arrive also. The common fear is that if they continue to come they will make themselves proprietors of the province."

Not only in the rank and file of Washington's army, but among the most distinguished officers were men of Irish birth, of Irish descent. Generals Anthony Wayne, Henry Knox and Edward Hank, Washington's Adjutant General, were sons of Irish parents. Generals Walter Stuart, William Thompson and William Irvine were born in Ireland, as was John Barry, the first Commodore of the American navy. General Richard Montgomery, who was killed at Quebec, was born at Conroy Castle, near Ratho, in County Donegal. On the news of his death Sir Henry Newhaven appeared in the Irish Parliament in full mourning, and when General Montgomery's wife visited Ireland she was visited by the Duke of Leinster and the Earl of Charlemont. General John Sullivan and his two brothers, Daniel and Ebenezer, were among the most distinguished Revolutionary soldiers, and Daniel Webster used to take pleasure in imitating the rich brogue of General John Stark, the hero of Bennington, who was the son of one of the oldest Irish colonists of New Hampshire.

Some time before the Revolutionary war there had been formed by the Irish settlers "The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," where Catholics, Presbyterians, Quakers and Episcopalians were united as a band of brothers. In the year 1766 the Gloucester Fox-hunting Club was instituted and continued its meetings till 1818. Many of its members were also members of the Sons of St. Patrick, and from the two associations was formed the "First troop of Pennsylvania cavalry," of which General Washington said: "Though composed of gentlemen of fortune, they have shown a noble example and subordination, and in several actions have shown a spirit and bravery which will ever do honor to them, and will ever be gratefully remembered by me."

Until the flames of war broke out the objects of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick were purely social and convivial. They met

and dined and sang and joked as Irishmen have been wont to do from time immemorial, and many a time Washington was present at their festivities. On December 17, 1781, General Washington was "unanimously adopted a member of the society," and not only did he accept the preferred honor, but also an invitation to dinner, at which were the bravest and most distinguished Generals of the allied armies of France and America. The side which the society took in the Revolutionary war was early unmistakably indicated by their proceedings at a meeting on December 17, 1775, when one Thomas Bott was by a unanimous vote expelled from the society for "taking an active part against the liberties of America." The devotion of the members of the society to the cause of American liberty was acknowledged by Washington himself in a letter to the President of the society in which he described the society as "distinguished for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause in which we are embarked." Stephen Moylan, the first President of the society, a native of the south of Ireland and brother to the Catholic Bishop of Cork, was distinguished by the confidence of Washington and rose to the rank of Brigadier General of cavalry. Col. Richard Butler, a member, became a Major General in the United States army and was killed by an Indian at St. Clair's defeat in 1791.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick not only distinguished themselves as soldiers but they rendered other less useful services. At a time when everything depended on the vigorous prosecution of the war it was found almost impossible to arouse the public spirit of the Americans. In this emergency the plan of the Bank of Pennsylvania, established for supplying the army of the United States with provisions for two months, was conceived and carried into execution. Ninety-three individuals and firms subscribed and the amount realized was \$300,000. Of this, twenty-seven members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick subscribed \$103,500. Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution, was a member of the society.

Among the French troops which came to the aid of the American cause was the Irish regiment of Count Arthur Dillon, which had won renown on many European battlefields. Among the signers of the Declaration of Independence were no fewer than nine men of Irish birth or Irish descent.

In the original settlement of this country and in its struggle for independence Irish-Americans played a leading part and no portion of the American people have better ground for pride in the history of the United States of America than the Irish-Americans of today.

JACKSON AND MUTINEERS.

While Gen. Jackson was conducting his campaign against the Creek Indians in Alabama the privations and hardships the raw levies had to endure were too much for a company of Tennesseeans. They mutinied, declared their intention of returning home and set out, every man with his arms. The General lay on a sick bed in his tent, but hearing of the revolt sprang up dressed, ordered his horse, and picking up the first gun in his way started off on a gallop alone after the disaffected ones. Overtaking and passing them, he wheeled his horse and presenting his gun as he swept the line with his stem and fiery glance, he shouted: "Back to your duty! I'll blow out the brains of the first man that dares to move a step forward! Wheel, march!" The men cowered under his eye, hesitated a moment, then obeyed his order, wheeled and returned to camp, the General following. When they had entered the lines and stood in the presence of the whole force, the General came around in front, alighted, threw his gun on the ground and said, loud enough to be heard by all, "That old gun had no look in it."

DOUBLED AT MEMPHIS.

The Memphis Y. M. I. held their regular meeting at their hall on Washington street last week when a class of fourteen was initiated and sixteen new members were voted upon. Within the last six months the Y. M. I. has doubled its membership, and at present there is an increase of ten to fifteen new members each month. Memphis will be entitled to delegate to the Kentucky jurisdiction Grand Council at Owensboro next month.

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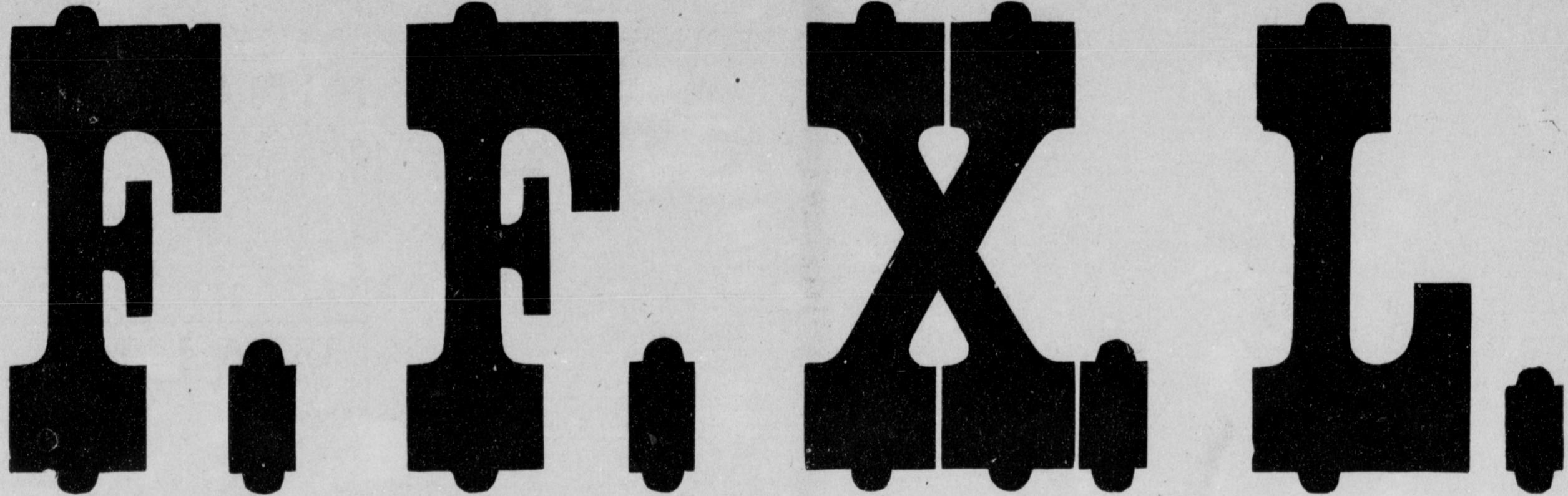
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Ounces.**

ASSOCIATIONS MADE THEM PRECIOUS

It was the time of St. Patrick, in the fifth century, that bells began to be adopted in the Christian church, though their use in other directions was long anterior to Christianity, as Mr. Layard records having found some in the palace of Nimroud. The first Christian bells, like Patrick's, weighed only a few ounces and from that they gradually increased till the greatest weight was reached in Moscow with 198 tons of beautifully enriched work, a strange contrast to the humble "Clogan-eadhach Patraic," or "bell of Patrick's well," sometimes referred to as the bell of Armagh, with its diminutive dimensions of six inches high by five inches broad, four inches deep, made of thin sheets of hammered iron, beat into a four sided form, fastened with rivets and brazened or bronzed. This bell is at once the most authentic and the oldest Irish relic of Christian metal work that has descended to us, and is mentioned in the "Annals" under the date of 552.

Such as these were the bells of the early apostles of Ireland, but the age was a progressive one, and advancing art soon claimed the bells to work on, and the hammered iron gave way to bronze castings, more skillful workmanship and to more perfect resonance. We are fortunate enough to have on loan the finest example in the Bangor bell of what the craft of bell making had advanced to by the time the tenth century had dawned. For 500 years the iron bell of Patrick had done its duty, and now it had to be laid by.

The same story applies to many other famous bells of Ireland and their shrines, but the church loved these ancient bells and their associations rendered them most precious relics. They must be preserved, and the far famous gold workers of Ireland came to the rescue and brought the national art, then in the zenith

of its perfection, to bear on the "cases" to hold them, called "shrines," and by far the most beautiful of all was that for the bell of the great patron saint of Ireland.

The early church builders and artificers of Ireland were skillful and bold and fearless in their creations. With an independence of thought they struck out original lines to work on. We see it in the stone roofed churches, the stately round towers, the great crosses—a model of one, the finest cross on earth, stands near the case containing the bells—and by the preservation of the bells themselves we see in the reliquaries or shrines another master thought, repeated nowhere else, and these remain a purely Irish characteristic. A few found a resting place in Scotland, but a great authority says "they are attributed to Irish saints, and we naturally turn to Ireland in search of the parent group."

"The shrine" was made to inclose the rude iron bell. This fine example of the goldsmith's work must have been executed between the years 1091 and 1105, when Donell McCauley, whose name is given in the inscription, filled the see of Armagh. The shrine is made of brass, on which the ornamental parts are fastened down with rivets. The front is adorned with silver gilt plated, and knot work in golden filigree. The silver work is partly covered with scrolls, some in alto-relievo and some in bas-relief. It is also decorated with gems and crystals, and on the sides are animal forms, elongated and twisted into interlaced scrolls. Since the original shrine was made, in 1091, it has never been lost sight of, but has been handed down from custodian to custodian, generally of the same family.

MAKES LAST ROUTE.

John C. Brady, for years past a well known letter carrier of the West End, succumbed Thursday night to the ravages of consumption, from which he had long been a sufferer. Before entering the postal service he was a clerk at Avery & Sons, and among his wide circle of acquaintances was held in high esteem. The little five-year-old daughter is the only survivor, his wife having died three years ago. Funeral services were held at St. Patrick's church Saturday afternoon and were attended by many sorrowing friends.

COMPETENT MUSIC INSTRUCTOR.

In another column will be found the card and prices of Prof. Constantine Kollros, to which we would call attention. Prof. Kollros is recognized as one of the most competent music teachers in Louisville, and parents would do well to send their children to him for lessons. For many years he has been the musical instructor at St. Xavier's College and director of the choir at St. Anthony's church, where his son, Leo Kollros, the well known piano teacher, is the organist.

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TRADITION.

**Says That Ghosts Ride Through
Numerous Sections of
Ireland.**

**Very Pretty Legend About the
Ill-Fated Lord Edward
Fitzgerald.**

**Spectral Earl of Kildare Said
to Yet Drive Across the
Curragh.**

HAPPENS EVERY SEVEN YEARS

People are so much accustomed to hear of ghosts walking or rather gliding that it may be as well to call attention to the fact that in quite a number of the ancestral homes of Ireland the supernatural visitors make a point of either riding or driving. There is the spectral Earl of Kildare, ancestor of the young Duke of Leinster, who at the end of every seventh year rides across the famous Curragh, where the race course and the military camp are, carrying a silver cup in his right hand, and holding the reins in his left. He is mounted on a snow white charger whose shoes are of solid silver, and the tradition insists that should the horse at any time appear with his silver shoes worn out, either an Earl of Kildare or member of the Fitzgerald family, of which he is the chief, will annihilate all the enemies of Ireland.

It is declared that Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the ill-fated son of the twentieth Earl of Kildare and first Duke of Leinster, caught sight of this ghostly apparition and imagined that the silver shoes were worn out, and that it was this which led him to head the rising of '98, which resulted in his arrest and his death in prison from his wounds. His widow, famous Pamela, who is generally believed to have been a half-sister of King Louis Philippe, afterward married Mr. Pitcairn, the American Consul at Hamburg. Further tradition concerning the spectral Earl of Kildare goes to show that if he should appear without the silver cup in his right hand it would be an omen that the line of Fitzgeralds would shortly afterward become extinct.

CURES CROUP.

Turpentine is one of the best remedies for croup. A piece of flannel should be saturated with it, and placed on the child's throat and chest.

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Surplus, \$440,000

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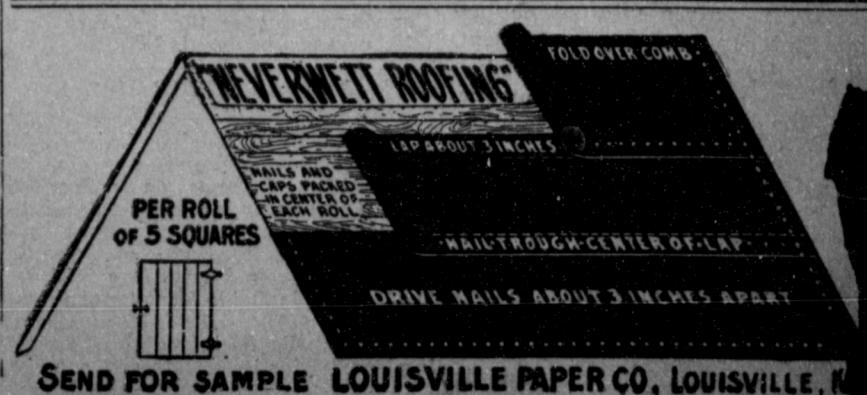
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Devoted to the Moral and Social Advancement of all Irish Americans.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.....SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907.

GREETING.

With this double issue the Kentucky Irish American enters upon another year, which it hopes will be a prosperous one for itself, its readers and advertisers. During the past year every pledge has been kept and every obligation met, and therefore the Kentucky Irish American continues to grow. Not only is it steadily increasing in circulation, but every week shows a gain in the volume of advertising. All other departments show a healthy growth, and we again thank our loyal friends and patrons who are helping to make the Kentucky Irish American a success, promising our best efforts to do everything to make this paper brighter and newsier if possible.

THE LID.

The lid went on last Sunday in Louisville but was promptly removed Monday morning and has been off ever since, and therefore but little good was accomplished. This lid business smacks somewhat of hypocrisy. The fault lies not with the Sunday saloon, but with the saloons with wine room and dance hall attachments that are disorderly at all times and where the young and unwary are lured to their ruin. The Kentucky Irish American would suggest that the reformers get after these dives and have their licenses revoked. This can be done without hurting to the places that are as properly and respectfully conducted as are those engaged in other lines of business. How long would a drug store, grocery or bakery be tolerated that dispensed poisonous and impure stuffs and allowed disorderly gatherings be permitted to exist? Apply the same rule and there will be no cause for complaint against the Sunday saloon. In this reform movement judgment should be used and the innocent not be made to suffer for the acts of the guilty. The right way to do is to make those engaged in the business do right all the time or else lose their license.

IRELAND AFTER ST. PATRICK.

Who can deny that the religion which St. Patrick gave to Ireland is divine? A thousand years of sanctity attest it; three thousands years of martydom attest it. If men will deny the virtues which it creates, the fortitude which it inspires, let them look to the history of Ireland. If men say that the Catholic religion flourishes only because of the splendor of its ceremonial, the grandeur of its liturgy and its appeal to the senses, let them look to the history of Ireland. What sustained the faith when the church and altar disappeared? When no light gleamed and no organ pealed, but all was desolation for centuries? No purely natural explanation can explain the supernatural fact that a whole people preferred for ten generations confiscation, exile and death rather than surrender their faith; and the true reason lies in the all-important circumstance that the religion of the Irish people was the true religion of our Lord, bringing not only light to the intelligence, but grace and strength to the heart and will of the nation. The light of their divine faith showed them the hollowness and fallacy of Protestantism, in which they recognized an outrage on common sense and reason, as well as upon God; and the grace of their religion enabled them to suffer and die in its defense. The new and false religion assailed precisely those points of Catholic teaching which he had engraved most deeply on the mind and heart of Ireland, as if he had anticipated the trial and prepared for it. Attachment to the Holy See was more than a sentiment; it was a passion in the Irish bosom. Through good report and evil Ireland was always faithful to Peter's chair, and it is a curious fact that when the Christian world was confused by the pretensions of antipopes, and the nations of Christendom were one time or another led astray, Ireland with an instinct truly supernatural never failed to discover, to proclaim and to obey the true Pontiff. She is the only Catholic nation that never was, for a moment, separated from Peter, nor mistaken her allegiance to him. Her prayer, her obedience and her love were the inheritance of each succeeding generation, from Celestine, who sent St. Patrick to Ireland, to Pius X. of our day, who recently declared to Lord Asquith, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, "the Catholics of Ireland are the most loyal in the world." Every Catholic land union with me is a principle. In Ireland it is a devotion. And so when the evil

T.

THRIVING INDUSTRY.

Louisville Taking Front Rank in the Production of Flour.

While many may not realize the fact it is nevertheless true that Louisville today stands foremost in the flour producing cities of the country. The Ballard & Ballard Company, whose Obelisk brand of flour is famous throughout the world, is this year taxed more than ever before to meet the demand for its product. Each year additions and improvements have been made to the mills on East Broadway and the elevators, until they have a daily capacity of thousands of barrels, which are immediately loaded into cars and shipped to all parts of the globe. This industry of itself is drawing worldwide attention to Louisville, and should therefore be fostered and encouraged by all her citizens.

A trip through the Ballard mills is most interesting. Notwithstanding the immense amount of machinery required and the large force of employees not a speck of dirt or dust can be found in any of the departments. Cleanliness as well as good flour seems to be the motto and is apparent on all sides. For the convenience of the hundreds of employees there are spacious dining, lounging and smoking rooms and toilets. The Messrs. Ballard are kind and liberal to their employees, whose requests always receive just consideration. With such pleasant relations existing it is no wonder that they are as determined as the company to maintain the reputation of Ballard flour and increase the business to still greater proportions.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The Concordia Singing Society will run a special excursion train to Hawesville and Cannelton on Sunday, July 14, the train leaving the Seventh-street depot at 7:45 a.m. and returning leaves Hawesville at 8 o'clock p.m. The round trip fare will be \$1.25, which includes ferry transportation from Hawesville to Cannelton. The Concordia Society always makes it pleasant for its guests and a large attendance is expected to make this trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schrieber en-

SOCIETY.

Mrs. Edward Schuster, of South Louisville, is visiting relatives at Paducah.

Mrs. William Boiger, of South Louisville, spent the past week with relatives in St. Louis.

Mrs. S. Beach, of Whiting, Ind., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Patrick Tracy, in Jeffersonville.

Miles Mattingly left Wednesday to celebrate the national holiday with his family at Owensboro.

Mrs. Edward Carr and children, of Hamilton, Ohio, are visiting here, the guests of Mrs. Will Murphy.

Miss Lula McCullough left yesterday for White Mills, where she will spend her two weeks' vacation.

Will Cannon will arrive home tomorrow from Simpsonville, where he has been visiting during the past week.

Miss Margaret Hennessy left yesterday for Lebanon for a two weeks' visit as the guest of Miss Sallie Hagan.

Mrs. Sam J. Dant and children have been the guests of Mrs. Dant's father, Sylvester Rapier, the New Haven banker.

Frank A. Gathof has gone to Nashville to join his family and spend a month at the Thousand Islands and the East.

Mrs. Frank Breslan, of Cincinnati, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Thomas McKenna at Howard Park, just over the river.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Neighbors and children, of South Louisville, have been spending a week with relatives at Elizabethtown.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Welsh, of 521 N street, had as their guests this week Mrs. Molle Leet and Miss Lillie Parris, of Owensboro.

Mrs. Spalding Coleman and her daughter, Miss Virginia Coleman, have gone to Wequontonsing, Mich., to remain until September.

Mrs. Thomas Hickey, 1611 Ekin Avenue, New Albany, had as her guest this week her charming niece, Miss Carrie Rowland, of Memphis, Tenn.

Councilman Michael Reichert, who was last Saturday called to Fond du Lac, Wis., to attend the funeral of a stanza he restored. It ought to be as gross a crime to meddle with the country's national air as it is to tear down and trample the nation's flag.

Misses Lizzie and Bertha Haydon, of Springfield, spent two weeks here visiting their cousin, Miss Marie McCormick, and Mrs. Ray, of Haldeman avenue.

Miss Clara Coyle, East Eighth street, New Albany, has as her charming guest Miss Rose Peters, of Toledo, Ohio, who has been receiving much social attention.

Little Miss Minnie Kellner and her aunt, Miss Lizzie Weitzel, have been enjoying a delightful visit at Frankfort, where they were the guests of Mrs. William Weitzel.

Mrs. Daniel O'Hern will soon join her husband at Memphis, Ind., and will make that place her future home, to the regret of many friends in the southern part of the city.

Fine boys have made their appearance at the homes of Joe McDevitt, 1039 Seventh street, and John Ridge, 254 St. Cecilia street, adding much happiness to the Fourth of July celebration of the worthy fathers.

Nic A. Rapier, one of the best known young men in Nelson county, who has just returned from a long stay in New Mexico and Arizona, was here this week visiting friends with his father, Sylvester Rapier, the New Haven banker.

Louis Kieffer and Gus Vacca left Monday to spend the Fourth at the Jamestown Exposition and witnessed the naval and military celebration there. Before returning they will visit Washington, Philadelphia, Atlantic City and New York.

Cols. Charles P. Dehler, Matt Winn and Andrew Vennie and other Louisville gentlemen who were the guests of Col. Thomas Taggart at French Lick Springs for a week, returned home Tuesday. They had a delightful time and enjoyed their visit very much.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hannan and sons, of Paducah, are here for their annual summer visit to Mr. Hannan's aged parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hannan, of 2318 Baxter avenue. Since moving to Paducah Mr. Hannan has been very successful in business, and his name is frequently mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty of that enterprising city.

The marriage of Miss Ada Regina Weir and Harry J. Misbach was solemnized Wednesday afternoon at St. Paul's church in the presence of many friends of the young couple, who are very popular in that section of the city. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride for the immediate families and relatives.

Edmund Steinbock, for many years engaged in the tailoring business here and well known in German circles, will sail July 9 to spend three months with his parents in Osnabruck, Germany. His father is eighty-four and his mother seventy-four years old, and this is his first visit home after an absence of twenty-six years. His Louisville friends wish him a pleasant voyage and safe return.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schrieber en-

tertained a party of jolly young folks at O'Bannion's on the glorious Fourth. Those in the party Misses Geneva Mehan, Margaret O'Connell, Lila, Lillian and Mayne Schrieber; Messrs. Walter Gillette, George Weatherston, Will Comstock, Albert Zachari, Bud Beatty, Bud Kelly, William Sabrie, Mr. and Mrs. Busch and Mr. and Mrs. William Schrieber. In the afternoon they journeyed to historic Floyd's Fork and whiled away the idle hours fishing, boating and being convulsed with the antics of that intimitable comedian—Dennis J. Gleeson.

JUDGE DAN FINN.

A Square Deal and Another Chance Makes World Better.

There is a warm-hearted, blue-eyed dapper little Irishman in New York City with an acting motto that if followed by mankind in general would pave the way to the millennium. And it is to be expected that a man whose motto is "A Square Deal and Another Chance," would be best known by an affectionate nickname. Thus Daniel Finn, Police Judge of the First Assembly district, is known to every inhabitant of that district as "Battery Dan" and is uniformly pronounced in a variety of polyglot tongues as "good 'nuff for us." Just prior to Judge Finn's recent departure for a Southern trip the lieutenants of the First—one of the biggest Democratic districts in this democratic country—gave their chief a farewell dinner, at which nearly every race under the sun was represented. During an interview regarding this dinner Judge Finn remarked: "Yes, that was a great send-off for my little trip which I am taking merely for rest and recreation and in order to be all the gladder to get back to old New York again."

"You are pleased with New York and the conditions here, then, are you?" asked his questioner.

"Well, I'm an optimist," replied "Battery Dan" with a chuckle, "and though, as a Police Judge, I see much wickedness and suffering I determine to take a pessimistic view of things. I have lived in New York for many years, have seen much growth and many changes in the city and I contend that it is better today than it ever was. Morally, considering the dinner the 'boys' gave me the other night," he continued, "where could another nation show such a scene? I am Tammany leader for a district in which I think every nation under the sun is represented, and among the district Captains are Italians, Syrians, Greeks, Jews, Irish and Germans, and there we sat, men from all corners of the earth and Americans.

"No need of worrying over a country that gives every citizen such equal liberty and chance. And it is perhaps this spirit of liberty that makes me dislike spurious reformers. They want none to have a chance but themselves and seek to deny others personal liberty. I hear they are even trying to make it a crime for people to have recreation on the Sabbath, wanting boys arrested whose only recreation from work is going to the country and playing baseball. No one dislikes a blackguard, loafer or thug more than I do, but when young fellows are arrested for horseplay, a little fighting or violating minor rules, I can not be too hard on them. 'Age makes us sage,' but when we are young arrest is usually punishment enough. Why put a stigma on them with which they are taunted for the rest of their lives if they are sent to jail? I want boys to know they have a friend in me and I am going to give them a square deal and another chance if I think they deserve it. And I think most of them do. If we look back on all the foolish things we did in our youth we will realize that they might have turned out most seriously for us, maybe in everlasting disgrace."

And so on his last court day before starting on his rest trip "Battery Dan" gave the benefit of the doubt to the poor and unfortunate, calling each prisoner up before him and letting him speak for himself freely and without fear. And to young and old, poor and friendless, this big-hearted Irish Tammany politician with kindly and painstaking care sought to give to each and every unfortunate a "square deal and another chance" that in some cases will mean a new and better life for wrong doers.

BOSTON HONORS COLLINS.

It is reported that the monument to be erected by the city of Boston to the memory of the late Patrick Collins will soon be finished and will then take its place among the finest works of the kind in that city of art and culture. The base will be a solid block of light-toned granite, on which will rest the bust of Collins in bronze. This bust is twice the size of life. On one side of the pedestal will stand a figure of Columbia, seven feet in height, and on the other a figure of Erin of equal size. Elaborate ceremonies are already being planned for its unveiling, in which organizations from all parts of the United States, as well as many representative men, will participate, as the famous Mayor's friends and admirers are to be counted by the legion.

LAWN FETE.

A lawn fete that will embrace a number of new and pleasing features will be given for the benefit of St. Augustine's church on the church grounds, Fourteenth and Broadway, on Monday and Tuesday, July 15 and 16.

Rev. Father Felten and his friends are making extensive preparations for this fete and promise to entertain satisfactorily all who attend. Each evening there will be an elegant supper, to be followed by an amusing box party. Father Felten is a most worthy priest, a zealous worker among the colored people and deserves the support and encouragement of Catholics generally.

PICNIC AND FIELD DAY

GIVEN BY THE

Ancient Order of Hibernians

At Ninaweb Park Monday, July 22

Every Catholic Society in the Three Falls Cities Is Respectfully Solicited to Participate in the Field Day Events.

Children under 10 years of age accompanied by parents free. Take 4th ave. cars via 7th.

Admission Ten Cents.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Late News That Will Interest Members Here and Elsewhere.

Rev. James Smith and Father Kaufman are among the latest acquisitions to Bishop Carroll Council in Covington.

State Deputy Martin, of Green Bay, Wis., went to Regina, Canada, and initiated a class into the new council there.

The charter members of the new council at Greenwich, N. Y., have elected officers and will have the installation July 14.

LeMoyne Council exemplified the second degree Tuesday night and then served a Dutch lunch. This Syracuse council is one of the most progressive in New York.

Denver Knights have completed preparations for the trip to the Norfolk convention and Jamestown Exposition. They will send the Sunshine Club and will visit all the large cities before returning.

Assurance has been given that the fourth degree, conferred for the first time in the Northwest, will be exemplified in Spokane next September. There are 400 candidates for the degree in Washington, Oregon and Montana.

Father Nicholas Bertrand headed the class of sixteen that were led through the mysteries incidental to making them fully qualified Knights at La Junta, Colo. The degrees were conferred by teams from Colorado Springs and Pueblo, directed by District Deputy M. W. Purcell.

Bishop Carroll is now nearly 200 strong, and a movement is on foot to secure permanent quarters in the best part of Covington. A waiting list of candidates is in the hands of the council, and preparations have already begun to have another class initiated on Thanksgiving day.

HINTS ON STYLE.

There is nothing so cool as a white dress.

Instead of the highly ornate parasols sticks of the past natural wood ones are modish.

Soutache braiding and hand embroidery combined are much seen on the newest linen suits.

Cotton voiles, if made up with plenty of good imitation lace, form dainty frocks for garden parties.

Linings for the sheer cotton gowns are preferably of lawn made into a silk skirt, which may not be elaborately trimmed.

When selecting a scarf be sure to look well at the wash qualities of it, for only light and dainty colors should be chosen.

The more elaborate linen suits are in bolero or Eton styles. Many of them show the Oriental tendency, and all are more or less trimmed.

Sailor lines are preferred for bathing dresses and the vest and wide collar are often made from linen or silk of a contrasting color. For the dress itself the best material is serge, taffeta, or brilliantine, but more especially the latter.

For seaside wear the sailor suit and bathing dress are the chief items, and neither change much from one season to the next. Duck, linen, galatea, plain or flowered pique and percale are used to make up the sailor suits, which are generally trimmed with braid.

MEET TOMORROW.

The Joint Committee of the Young Men's Institute will meet tomorrow afternoon at Mackin Council club house at 2 o'clock sharp. The members are contemplating running a special excursion train to Owensboro on Sunday, August 11, for the opening of the Grand Council.

FAVORITE OF THE LADIES.

Mr. William J. Repetto the sunny-tempered, silver-tongued manager of Al Kolb's cafe and the one-time Apollo of Fourth avenue, is this week holding forth at Grayson Springs, where those of the fair sex who are so fortunate as to be at the resort are feasting their eyes on him. About two weeks of this and Billy Clifford, of matinee idol fame, will be looking to his laurels.

SCARED BY CROKER.

Richard Croker sent a challenge to Capt. J. H. Greer, owner of the black colt Sieve Gallon, for a match race with his chestnut colt Orby, winner of the last English Derby, at any distance from five furlongs to three miles, which Greer declined to accept. Though snubbed in London, Richard has the quiet satisfaction of making the English turfman take water.

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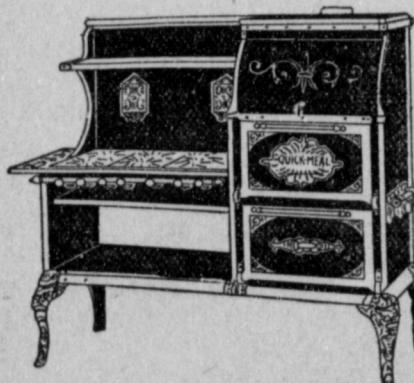
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**PURE ICE CREAM
AND SHERBET.**

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627-633 EIGHTH ST.

An easy way of cleaning a stove pipe is to place a piece of zinc on hot coals in the grate. The vapor arising from this will carry off the soot by chemical decomposition.

HIBERNIANS.

What They Have Been Doing the Past Week—General News Notes.

The report of the meeting of Division 2 will appear next week.

Division 3 is working hard for the gold prize offered for the sale of tickets.

The Sunday meetings of Minnesota divisions have been postponed until September.

There was no meeting of Division 3 Thursday night on account of the national holiday.

Division 6 and the Ladies' Auxiliary each had booths at the fair held in aid of St. Cecilia's church in Syracuse last week.

Irish athletic games, a great meeting at night and features along race lines will be introduced by Baltimore Hibernians at the annual celebration next month.

National Vice President Regan, accompanied by State and county officers, visited Cahilltown, Minn., and conducted the installation for the division there.

Big Tim Sullivan and Edward Cradick form the nucleus of a tug-of-war team that will be hard to beat. But there are those in Division 4 who say they will just run away with the team from Division 1.

The meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary was well attended Wednesday night, and the visiting committee received every assurance of assistance for the coming celebration, in which the ladies are taking much interest.

The announcement of the teams that will represent Mackin Council and Division 1 in the relay race is awaited with considerable interest. Each has a number of fast sprinters among the younger members and a spirited race is anticipated.

All the divisions in Denver combined for an appropriate celebration of the nation's birthday. A patriotic programme, good music, games and sports with prizes, dancing and special features for children, made the day one long to be remembered.

It is hinted that out on the commons in the West End men are practicing every night for the Irish games to take place at Ninaweb Park on July 22. Roger Nohalty is giving instruction to several and is determined that his section will secure its share of the honors.

Willmar, Minn., has now a flourishing auxiliary, just instituted by the State officers. The new organization starts out with Rev. Father Molloy for chaplain and good prospects for future growth. Many beyond the age limit displayed the true Irish spirit and became honorary members.

The Emerald wants all New Hampshire Hibernians to follow the example set by Division 1 at Manchester. After the initiation of thirty members there was an entertainment and smoke talk, when the new additions were fully informed as to their duties and obligations to the order.

There should be an earnest rivalry between the four divisions to see which can do most for the annual celebration. Members have now an excellent opportunity to create a nice fund with which to entertain the next State convention. Every one can with little effort afford to do at least two books of tickets.

Division 4 meets next Wednesday night and will then decide whether or not to move into the hall across the street from the Liederkrantz. All the officers will be present, and a visit will be made the division by the General Committee arranging for the field day. President McGinn hopes there will be a big attendance.

Division 1 will meet next Friday night and it is hoped all members in the city will be present to hear the reports and decide what events the division will enter in the Irish national games. There are several candidates to be obligated that night and the officers are anxious that there be a good gathering to receive them.

THE BEST BILL YET.

The best bill of free vaudeville that has yet been seen at the White City will be offered next week. Prof. Ricci's famous Italian band of fifty pieces has been engaged, and there will be two big turns added to the free bill. One of these is the Okabe Japanese family of Japan, and the other is the Five Malverns, sensational circus performers. Mme. Etiole's "high school horse," and Prof. Vinnell's "boxing stallions," which are making a big hit at the park this week, have been re-engaged. The attendance this week at the White City was tremendous, and everybody seemed much pleased with the numerous attractions to be seen there.

PRIVATE PICNIC.

The following jolly party, with Mrs. Charles Cutler as chaperone, held a private picnic at Richards' Woods on the Brownsboro road: Misses Helen and Effie Resch, Tessie Michael, Nellie Mae Cutler, Mary H. Ridge, Ella May Pitt, Ophelia Bender, Marie Heverin, Margaret G. Hennessy, Gertrude Veeneman, Lula McCullough, Anna Netherland, Rose Watson and Catherine Mazzoni; Messrs. Henry Michael, Joe and Charles Mazzoni, Woody Mattingly, Will Cannon, Harry and Alex Veeneman, Fred Bender, Jerry Driscoll, S. O. Riste, Fred Hinckley, Larry Stevens, John R. T. Hennessy, Henry Schulz, Coleman Ridge and G. S. Knapp.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Central Committee of the Catholic Knights of America will hold its regular monthly meeting next Friday night at St. Mary's Hall, when all delegates are urged to attend. Reports will be submitted for a union celebration of all the branches and initial steps will be taken looking toward the entertainment of the State convention.

LITTLE WAS DONE.

This being Fourth of July week and many of the members off for the holiday or arranging for its celebra-

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

A. O. H.

DIVISION 1.
Meets on the Second and Fourth Friday Evenings of Each Month.
President—Thomas D. Cline.
Vice President—James J. Kilkeelly.
Recording Secretary—Thomas Keenan, Jr.
Financial Secretary—P. J. Cusick.
Treasurer—Charles J. Finegan.
Sergeant-at-arms—James Doran.

DIVISION 2.

Meets on the First and Third Friday Evenings of Each Month.
President—Con J. Ford.
Vice President—Dan McKenna.
Treasurer—Owen Keiran.
Recording Secretary—Joseph T. Lynch.
Financial Secretary—John T. Keane.

DIVISION 3.

Meets on the First and Third Thursday evenings of Each Month, Northeast corner of Seventeenth and Main.
President—James Coleman.
Vice President—Phil Cavanaugh.
Recording Secretary—John Morris.
Financial Secretary—John Hession, 1714 Baird street.
Treasurer—Daniel J. Dougherty.
Sergeant-at-arms—Thomas Noon.

DIVISION 4.

Meets on the Second and Fourth Wednesday Evenings of Each Month.
President—Joseph P. McGinn.
Vice President—Stephen J. McElroy.
Recording Secretary—Frank P. Burke.
Financial Secretary—K. E. O'Sullivan, 1520 Seventh street.
Treasurer—Joseph L. Lenihan.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Robert Mitchell.
Secretary—William Ansbro.

DIVISION 1, JEFFERSONVILLE.

Meets on the First and Third Tuesday at Pfau's Hall.

County President—Louis Constantine.
President—John Kennedy.
Vice President—B. Coyle.
Recording Secretary—T. O'Hern.
Financial Secretary—J. E. Murphy.
Treasurer—Michael Kinney.

Y. M. I.

MACKIN COUNCIL, 205.
Meets Tuesday Evenings at Club House, 530 Twenty-sixth Street.

President—Ben J. Sand.
First Vice President—John T. Kenney.

Second Vice President—Frank Lanahan.

Recording Secretary—Ben Reed.

Financial Secretary—Frank G. Adams, 2141 Rowan street.
Corresponding Secretary—Joseph J. Hancock.

Treasurer—Daniel W. Weber.

Marshal—John Humphrey.
Outside Sentinel—Adolphus Andriot.
Outside Sentinel—George Bartsch.

tion, there was but little doing at the meeting of Mackin Council. Outside of receiving communications only routine business was transacted, the only matter of interest being the sunset excursion for this evening, the committee reported that a pleasant trip was assured.

CAN SUPPLY ALL.

The Parkland Market, now owned by William J. Norton and managed by his daughter and son, Miss Margaret and Will Norton, presents a busy scene daily. For nearly thirty years in the wholesale grocery and coffee trade, Mr. Norton has acquired a knowledge of the business that few men possess, which is apparent throughout the market, which is stocked with a supply of choice groceries, meats and vegetables sufficient to supply almost the entire West End. After spending years on the road, Mr. Norton was glad to engage in business here and be at home with his family. In his daughter, who is the book-keeper and looks after the lady patrons, he has a valuable assistant, and together with his son the three are certain to succeed.

THEIR FIRST FEST.

The Progressive Aid Society, composed of a number of our leading German citizens and organized for the purpose of promulgating charitable undertakings in the southeastern part of the city, will entertain the public with a picnic and bratwurst fest at Phoenix Hill on Tuesday, August 13, that will surpass anything of the kind ever given here. A large sale of tickets is already reported and a splendid programme of amusements will be arranged. As this is their first appeal for public favor the Progressives promise their friends a day they will not soon forget.

TRINITY COUNCIL.

Tuesday night there was a fair attendance at the meeting of Trinity Council and quite an amount of business was transacted. The members showed much interest in the proposed Owensboro excursion and will do their share for its success. Next Tuesday night there will be an election for three delegates to the Grand Council, when a large vote and spirited contest may be looked for. Several satisfactory reports were received, showing that the council is making steady progress.

GENEROUS TO KNIGHTS.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Ann Hamilton Bailey, of Linden boulevard, the Knights of Columbus Permanent Home Building Company has come into a desirable piece of property valued between \$15,000 and \$20,000. The property, which comprises twenty-five feet, is immediately west of and adjoining that recently purchased on Olive street. This donation gives the Building Company a holding of seventy-five feet of valuable ground in the most central and accessible portion of St. Louis and not far removed from Grand avenue.

IRELAND.

Record of the Most Important of the Recent Events Culled From Exchanges.

Information has been received at the Department of Agriculture that the potato blight has already appeared in several counties.

Right Rev. Monsignor Smollen, Vicar General of Enniskillen, has been appointed Dean of Clogher, succeeding the late lamented Father Bermingham.

The Ring Irish College at Dungiven, County Waterford, whose initial effort proved so successful last year, resumed work last Tuesday with an enlarged teaching staff.

While returning from a wedding a Westport car owner named McCormack was thrown from his car and sustained such serious injuries that he died two days later.

The gathering that ushered in Irish language week in Dublin was far larger and more impressive than any of its predecessors, and showed clearly the forward strides that the cause has made.

The outbreak of typhus fever which took place a few weeks ago in Newry, and which has caused the death of over half a dozen persons, including the late Dr. O'Hare, seems to be on the increase.

His Holiness the Pope has approved of the selection of the Right Rev. Monsignor McHugh, of Strabane, to fill the vacancy in the diocese of Derry caused by the death of the late Dr. O'Doherty.

County Limerick is in a critical condition. Judge Adams at the recent opening of the Quarter Sessions County Court congratulated the grand jury on the perfect peace, tranquility and order that prevails throughout the county.

The heir presumptive to the Irish earldom of Clanricarde is Lord Sligo, now seventy-six years of age. Lord Sligo takes great pleasure in reviving old Irish names for his children, his three daughters being the Ladies Eileen Agatha, Moya Melisende, and Doreen Geraldine Brown. No Birdies or Dasies or Angelinas are known in the Sligo family.

Peter Mooney, a young labourer residing at Largy, while cycling at Drumcondra, lost control of his machine and fell on to the roadway, his head striking the ground with much force, with the result that he received terrible injuries. His wounds were dressed and he was removed to the hospital at Ardee, where he lies in a precarious condition.

In North of Ireland circles much regret is expressed at the unexpected death of Patrick A. Mooney, editor and proprietor of the Donegal Independent. While walking with his wife Mooney took suddenly ill and had scarcely arrived home before he relapsed into unconsciousness and died. Deceased took an active part in the political movement locally, and after the passing of the local government act was elected Chairman of the District Council. Much sympathy is felt for his afflicted widow.

The body of a young man named Patrick Casey was found dead on the roadside, where his lifeless body was discovered within a distance of thirty yards from his residence. A coroner's inquest was held at which a verdict of heart failure, accelerated by exposure, was returned. The deceased, who was in well-to-do circumstances, leaves a wife and two young children to mourn his loss.

FONTAINE FERRY FEATURES.

Fontaine Ferry Park patrons should be well pleased with the offerings at the Hopkins Pavilion next week. Heading the programme will be the eight Vassar Girls, favorably remembered here from their appearance at the winter vaudeville house the past season. The young women are pretty and talented. Vocal and instrumental music are part of their accomplishments, and their electric dance is a spectacular offering that has few superiors in the varieties. The remainder of the bill is a group of varied attractions that promise well, and on a par will be the attractions to be seen out in the park. The thousands of people who had the pleasure of witnessing the magnificent fireworks display on the evening of the Fourth will be glad to hear that another one of these displays will be given next Saturday.

EXPECT GREAT CROWD.

The good men and women of St. Michael's congregation have perfected every arrangement for the annual outing and picnic to be given for the benefit of their church at Senning's Park on Tuesday, July 16. Since taking charge of that parish Rev. Father O'Connor has done phenomenal work, and their outing will not be surpassed by any given here this year. St. Michael's is one of the smallest but most deserving congregations in Louisville, and Catholics generally should take pleasure in spending a pleasant day with her people and giving them all the assistance they can.

GERMANS FEDERATE.

During the past week representative German-Americans from all parts of Kentucky met in this city for the purpose of considering questions of interest to them and bringing their people closer together. The movement was inaugurated by John Hubig, prominent and influential resident of Newport, and resulted in the formation of a State Federation that will include all the German societies in Kentucky. This federation will be non-partisan and non-sectarian, and will be open to all the German societies. When the organization is fully completed it will wield a considerable influence. During their stay many of the visitors were entertained by Henry Bosquet, who has rendered the organization valuable assistance.

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What did the Irish do to gain American independence that they should celebrate the Fourth of July? Is a question asked only by those not familiar with American history and its most important and trying period, the war of the Revolution. To give in detail the part played by the Irishmen and their children in war in council, in sacrifice and self-denial to gain American independence found and support the swaddling republic, would require more space than can be spared in a newspaper. We give brief sketches of the more prominent actively engaged in the field during the Revolution, passing over the hundreds of subordinate officers and privates in the ranks. Even these sketches may convince some that the Irish were in front start to finish, and did something to make the Fourth of July the one great day of a great people.

General Richard Montgomery was born in Ireland in 1734. Entered the British army at the age of eighteen, serving through the French and Indian war in the Colonies and Canada with such courage that when peace was declared he held the commission of Colonel, though only twenty-three years of age. He traveled in Europe for several years, and in 1772, sympathizing with the American colonies in their protests against injustice, he resigned his commission in the British army and came to this country, finally settling on a farm in Dutchess county, N. Y. He was a member of the first Provincial Convention of New York, in 1775, after the battle of Lexington; upheld and urged the cause of the Revolution and, because of his military experience, was foremost in organizing troops. He was one of the first eight Brigadier Generals appointed by Congress. The importance Canada as a basis of British operations was early realized, and its invasion and the capture of the principal posts was determined upon. Two forces, one under Montgomery, the other under Arnold, were organized and in their march, owing to inadequate supplies, suffered terrible hardships in the midst of the wilderness and the severe winter. Montgomery, without awaiting Arnold's arrival, attacked and captured the forts at St John's, Chamblee and Montreal, and advanced toward Quebec. The combined American force was smaller than the garrison, lacked artillery, and were greatly weakened from cold and hunger. Montgomery decided to carry the forts by assault, and before daylight on the morning of December 31, 1775, in a blinding snow storm and over ice gorges, Montgomery led his troops. The first barrier was taken after desperate fighting, and on to the second Montgomery calling out: "Men of New York, follow where your General leads." They had reached the base of the barricade, a flash and roar of artillery, and the Americans were repulsed with heavy loss. Montgomery lay dead, pierced with three wounds.

Major Gen. John Sullivan was born in Berwick, Maine, in 1740. His brother James was afterward Governor of Massachusetts. They were the sons of an Irish immigrant. John was a lawyer, but early took up the cause of the people against the Crown, and in 1772 was a Major of the militia. In 1774 he was a member of the Continental Congress, and in December of that year he and John Langdon, another Irishman, resolved to turn the tables on the British, who were sending out forces to seize arms and ammunition which the revolutionists had secreted. Sullivan and Langdon with a party of "Minute Men" surprised the small garrison at Fort William and Mary, near Portsmouth, N. H., imprisoned the garrison and carried off 100 barrels of powder, sixteen cannon, several hundred small arms and a quantity of supplies. These they concealed until they were to equip the Colonists who turned them against the British at Bunker Hill. Both were threatened with arrest and execution by the British Governor, but they attended the second Continental Congress in May. In June, 1775, Sullivan was appointed a Brigadier General, and resigning his seat, proceeded to join Washington in the siege of Boston. He was one of Washington's chief aids and advisers, being an adept in discipline and the obtaining of supplies—the two chief woriments of the Continental armies, his first discovery brought to the attention of Washington and the Committee of Safety being that the army besieging Boston had only powder enough to fire three shots per man. He managed this so adroitly that the army was supplied without the deficiency becoming known. In the spring of 1776 he was ordered to Canada and assumed command of the survivors of the Montgomery expedition. Finding his position untenable he returned to Crown Point. He rejoined Washington in the defense of New York. At the Battle of Flushing, on Long Island, he so maneuvered his forces as to attack the British, that while Sullivan and part of his troops were captured, the remainder of the American force escaped to New York, and on the retreat from New York, across New Jersey and into Pennsylvania, he commanded one of the four divisions. In the battles of Trenton and Princeton he was actively engaged. While the army was concentrated for an attack on Germantown, Sullivan with 1,000 men raided Staten Island, where Tories had been causing much annoyance, and captured 150 of them. For this he was brought before a court of inquiry and acquitted. He commanded the right of the American forces at the Battle of Brandywine, which withstood the attack of the combined forces till nightfall, and two days after surprised and defeated the British at Germantown. He was in command of operations in Rhode Island, but owing to the failure of co-operation by the French fleet, accomplished nothing. In 1779 he commanded the force which suppressed the Six Nations of Indians and the Tories in Western New York. He then retired from the army pen-

less. Sullivan had been one of the wealthiest men in New England, but through confiscation and devastation, and British edicts canceling all debts to him, he lost all. He was elected to Congress for two sessions. He was afterward Attorney General of New Hampshire, member of her constitutional convention, President of the Federal Constitution, Governor of the State for three years, and Justice of the United States Court for New Hampshire for six years, dying in 1795, aged fifty-five years.

Major Gen. Anthony Wayne, known as "Mad Anthony" because of his reckless bravery, was born in East Town, Pa., in 1745. His father, Isaac Wayne, came from Ireland. Young Wayne graduated in mathematics and engineering, was land surveyor of his native county in 1774, member of the Legislature and the Committee of Public Safety in 1775. On hearing of the battle of Lexington he resigned his seat, raised a regiment of volunteers and was commissioned a Colonel. Early in 1776 his regiment was ordered to New York and thence to Canada, participating in the Battle of Three Rivers, Wayne being wounded. He conducted the retreat to Ticonderoga, saving the army from capture, for which he was appointed Brigadier General. He was in command of the rear guard of Washington's army in the retreat from New York to Philadelphia, repulsed and held in check the British and later drove them out of New Jersey. Returning to Chester, Pa., he recruited a regiment, joining the army on the eve of the battle of Brandywine, where he saved Sullivan's division from annihilation and successfully covered the retreat from the field. Five days later, September 16, 1777, Wayne turned upon the British at Warren, drove them back, but being surprised by reinforcements fought his way through and rejoined Washington. He opened the attack in the movement against Germantown in October, 1777, driving the British into the town. The movement resulted disastrously, and Wayne covered the retreat, finally effectually repulsing the pursuers at Whittemarsh. Then followed the hardships of the camp at Valley Forge. To save the troops from starvation Wayne made several raids into the enemy's lines, crossing into New Jersey, bringing in forage, cattle and horses. After months of inaction the British abandoned Philadelphia and started for New York, the American army following. On June 17, 1778, Washington called a council of war to prepare to attack the enemy, but of the seventeen officers present only two—Wayne and Cadwalader—favored Washington's plans. Later Washington ordered an attack, and Wayne was given command of the advance, 700 men. Coming up with the British rear of several thousand at Monmouth, N. J., June 28, he promptly attacked, was repulsed and driven back to a position which he held till ordered to retreat by Gen. Lee. He did so reluctantly. On the arrival of Washington with the main army he reversed the order, and Wayne's force was in the thickest of the fight, which waged all day, ending in the repulse of the British, who retreated toward New York during the night. In July, 1779, he commanded the successful assault on Stony Point, and in the following year he broke up a Tory rendezvous at Bergen Neck, destroying their fort. In 1781 Wayne and his Pennsylvania troops were ordered to Virginia to assist in checking Cornwallis, and on July 6 attacked his rear guard. In the siege of Yorktown Wayne commanded in the two first attacks which captured the outworks, opening the way for the final assaults on the redoubts, in which he and the Pennsylvanians were under the French Gen. Vionenil. After the surrender of Yorktown Wayne was ordered to Georgia, where after several months' fighting he defeated the Indians and Tories, drove the British into Savannah, which they evacuated July 12, 1782. Joining Greene in South Carolina, the British were concentrated in Charleston, which they abandoned in December, Wayne occupying the city. In July, 1783, after seven years of active service, Wayne returned to civil life; was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature for two terms, and in 1792 was nominated by President Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States. He conducted the campaigns which drove the Indians and their Tory allies from the lake borders and Ohio Valley, and forced England to acknowledge that territory as belonging to the United States. Gen. Wayne died while on his return from a mission to treat with Indians and receive the surrender of British forts on the lakes. His death occurred on Lake Erie December 15, 1796.

Brig. Gen. Stephen Moylan was a native of Ireland, residing in Pennsylvania. He was among the first from Pennsylvania to join Washington at Boston, by whom he was appointed an aide. He did good service as commander of a regiment of dragoons; took active part in the battles at Germantown in 1777, endured the hardships of Valley Forge, was active in New York and Connecticut in 1779, was with Gen. Wayne in his daring raids in 1780, and served with Gen. Greene in the Carolinas, Georgia and Virginia in 1781, concluding with the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown,

Brig. Gen. James Moore was a native of North Carolina, but of Irish descent. His grandfather, the first Governor of North Carolina in 1705, came from Drogheda. Gen. Moore's military service was active, though brief. He organized and commanded the Colonists in a decisive battle at Cross Creek, gaining a signal victory in 1776, for which he was voted the thanks of the North Carolina Provincial Council. While en route with troops to join Washington, shortly afterward, Gen. Moore died of swamp fever.

Brig. Gen. John Patterson, of Berkshire County, Mass., was a member of the Massachusetts Provincial Council 1774-5. He organized and commanded a regiment of Minute men. The battle of Lexington was fought April 19, 1775, and on hearing of it, Patterson and his regiment hastened toward Boston, where they threw up the first fortifications investing the city, and on June 17 repulsed a British assault. After the evacuation of Boston Patterson was ordered to Canada, was defeated in the battle of the Cedars but escaped with his force, retreating through northern New York to Pennsylvania, joining Washington in time to take part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He participated in the campaign against Burgoyne in New York and throughout the northern colonies till the close of the war.

Brig. Gen. John Reed was an officer of the Colonial militia at Fitzwilliam, N. H., when he heard of the fight at Lexington. Gathering his company they hastened to Boston, where he took command of the regiment which aided in repulsing the British on June 17. He was ordered to Canada, and during the retreat fell a victim to smallpox, from which he never recovered, being left blind and deaf, and retired from the army in 1777.

Brig. Gen. James Hogan was a member of the North Carolina Provincial Council in 1775, and served throughout the war in the conflicts with the Tories, who were fully armed and equipped in that colony. In 1779 Hogan was promoted to Brigadier General.

Brig. Gen. Francis Nash, of North Carolina, began war on the Tories before the Revolution, being commander of the Colonists in the battle of Alamance in 1771, routing 1,300 Tories. He was commissioned a Brigadier General in 1777, and joined Washington's army in Pennsylvania. He was killed at the battle of Germantown, October 27, 1777.

Brig. Gen. Edward Hand was born in King's County, Ireland, in 1744. Came to America in 1774 as Surgeon of the Royal Irish Brigade of the British army. Resigned and settled in Pennsylvania. When the Revolution began he promptly joined the first regiment, was chosen Lieutenant Colonel and later Colonel. He and his regiment were noted as taking part in every battle from the siege of Boston to the battle of Trenton, doing gallant fighting in the battle of Long Island and covering the retreat of the American army from Brooklyn across East River. In 1777 he was appointed Brigadier General. In 1778 he commanded the expedition which surprised the Indian outbreak in Central New York. Later he was appointed Adjutant General on Washington's staff, serving as such till the close of the war.

Brig. Gen. Andrew Lewis was born of Irish parents in Augusta County, Va. He and five brothers took part in the French and Indian war and were with Washington, where he commanded a company that saved Major Grant's regiment from annihilation. Lewis was captured and taken to Montreal. After the war, on his release, learning that Grant had written to the commanding officer charging Braddock's defeat to Washington and Lewis, he challenged Grant to a duel, and on his refusal to fight, denounced him as a coward and gave him a sound thrashing. He was active in Indian warfare up to the Revolution and was appointed a Brigadier General by Congress. Owing to disagreements with other officers he resigned in 1777, though urged by Washington to continue. He did efficient service afterward in negotiating treaties with Indian tribes in the Ohio Valley.

Gen. Scammell, of New Hampshire, who sacrificed his fortune to furnish supplies to the Colonial troops, was an officer of the Minute men who attacked and pursued the British sent to Concord to destroy military stores, aroused the Colonists, brought on the battle of Lexington, routed Boston. He served as Adjutant General to Washington till forced by ill-health to retire, later served under Lafayette and was killed in the assault on the Yorktown redoubt in 1781.

Brig. Gen. William Thompson, of Pennsylvania, who organized the first regiment in that State, hastened to Washington's aid in the siege of Boston; commanded one of the relief expeditions to Canada and after desperate fighting and hardships, was captured and held prisoner for years, all offers for his exchange being refused.

Lieut. Gibbon, who led one of the forlorn hopes—decoys—in the assault of Stony Point, seventeen of the twenty being killed or wounded, but they held the post till reinforced and the fort was taken.

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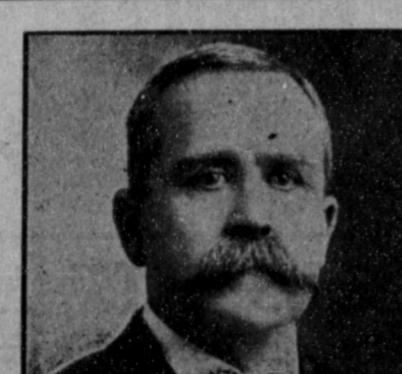
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STILL TALKS OF POLITICS FREELY

Everybody has admiration for a game man, even though they may not love him. When Richard Croker, an Irish-American, was "boss" of Tammany Hall and a leading Democratic politician, he was abused like a pickpocket. He did not say a word, but went right along attending to his own business. When he got through with politics he went to Ireland to live. Late he won the English Derby, which is considered the greatest honor that any Englishman could be given. The very idea of the Derby purse being carried off by an Irish-American was shocking, but nevertheless it happened.

Richard Croker now lives at a beautiful country place in Dublin Bay, and has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for Parliament. It would not surprise the Kentucky Irish American should he accept a nomination and be elected.

Mr. Croker is much sought after by American correspondents, but he says little. His place in Dublin Bay is known as Glencairne, and was recently described by a Dublin correspondent who says he found Mr. Croker a very cordial host. Describing the home of Mr. Croker this correspondent says in part:

The entrance gate, in solid cut granite, seems rather strange to an Irish eye, and looks like the gable of a house in an old Belgian town like Broges. The lawns and flowerbeds are laid out with great taste, and today are a perfect riot of green and colors.

There are few buildings in Ireland like Glencairne. Most of the great residential houses in this country were erected in the eighteenth century, when domestic architecture was conceived in somewhat commonplace vein. Glencairne is not unique, but is certainly exceptional in Ireland. It is a noble pile, crowned with an Irish tower in the center and a beautifully chaste Italian portico running from the hall door to the west, round the building to the south, and so to the gardens. The house is built of cut granite, and part of the wall of the original building, once the residence of a well known Irish Judge, is incorporated in it.

The grand hall is the principal feature of the house. It is a large apartment in dark mahogany, with an elaborately carved and massive old Irish mantelpiece. Around are tables and writing materials, chairs, etc., as in a sitting room, and on the walls are portraits in oil of Mr. Croker's favorite horses and photographs of some of their famous relatives. All the chief rooms of the house radiate off this central hall, including the two I have already named, and the dining room and drawing room. In fact, standing in the grand hall you feel that you are in touch with the whole house. For the main staircase rises out of the hall also and so brings you at once to the upper part of the mansion.

The staircase is a noble one, six feet wide, also in carved dark mahogany. At the top there is a stained-glass window, with the arms of the various branches of the Croker family as given in Burke. On the left of the staircase, as you go up, there is a fine piece of tapestry, showing Glencairne itself, with gallantly dressed women on the lawn. Setting aside the oratory and the fine corridor, there is nothing upstairs that Mr. Croker seems to be anxious to show you, except an old-fashioned bed in one of the rooms, which once, it appears, belonged to Daniel O'Connell.

The dining room is the most spacious room at Glencairne. The thing in this room, however, which Mr. Croker shows you with most interest is a quaint and Oriental-looking bowl, which he tells you with much satisfaction once belonged, like the old bed upstairs, to Daniel O'Connell. It is a punch-jug which would hold about a gallon of that inspiring concoction, which, according to a Cork poet, was accidentally discovered by St. Patrick; and Mr. Croker informs you, as he looks at it affectionately, that it was presented to the great Irishman by some of his admirers while he was in Richmond prison.

No one takes a keener or more sympathetic interest in the present Irish political crisis than Richard Croker. Moreover, there is no one who is more intimately consulted and whose advice is considered of greater value by the leaders of the Irish Parliamentary party than the former leader of Tammany Hall. The suggestion that Mr. Croker should join the Irish Parliamentary representatives in the House of Commons is the outcome of the spontaneous desire of his Irish friends, and although this active participation in the advancement of Ireland's interests is thus far refused by Mr. Croker it is still hoped by a large section of the Irish public that his objection may be overcome.

There is no rivalry between Mr. Croker and John Redmond, the Irish leader, and the mention of Mr. Croker's name to succeed Redmond is absurd. Mr. Croker said:

"There is no disposition in Ireland to carry the present agitation for home rule to the point of violence. The present Nationalist members of Parliament have the full confidence of the Irish Home Rule party. I anticipate no split between the anti-sectarian and clerical divisions of the party. The United Irish League will retain full control of the

home rule movement. The home rule cause is on the whole stronger in Ireland today than when Gladstone's bill was killed by the House of Lords, I believe the sentiment is fully shared by Irishmen in all parts of the globe. The movement for advancing Ireland's commercial interests by giving preference to all Irish goods is becoming a factor in the situation and should be earnestly supported by the Irish in America, for what is this but home rule in small way?

"The practical duty of Irish-Americans at the present moment is to contribute liberally to the home rule cause. The Irish members of Parliament serve without pay and no cause can be properly advanced without working funds. Politically Irish-Americans might materially advance the cause if they had sufficient power in America to influence the Government to bring pressure upon Great Britain by a retaliatory tariff or other treaties. Irish prosperity has on the whole been increasing in recent years. This is due to two causes, partly to the continual emigration, which is reducing the strain upon the limited capacity of the country to support a large population under the present land system, and partly to the patriotic movement above referred to at home and abroad in support of the Irish Industries. The British Government is most unwise in refusing home rule to Ireland. If it was granted Ireland would become one of the most faithful adjuncts of the crown. I feel assured that if the King had the settlement of the question home rule would be granted and that confidence is shared by a great majority of the Irish people, with whom King Edward is most popular."

GOD'S GIFTS TO MAN.

When the Almighty Power the earth did form
He divided day from night,
And placed in space the mighty sun
To warm and give it light.
And from that heat the seed of life
Has flourished to our day,
As man and beast, fish and fowl,
Exist upon its ray.

The sun's warm ray may give us life,
But can not ease our grief,
When lying on a bed of pain
From which there's no relief.
'Tis then that death, God's greatest
gift to man,
Will clasp us to its breast,
Saying, "Peace unto thy troubled
soul,
For I will give you rest."

Another gift from Nature's God,
Who knew our wants and needs,
He planted in the human mind
That passion known as greed—
The motive power of progress
That has advanced mankind
From the rude hut of Adam
To the Palace of our time.

Love and affection are other gifts
From the Power that gave us birth,
Transplanted here from heaven
For his children on the earth.
The tie that binds us to our own
Makes home the seat of love,
And planted in our mothers breast
That kindness from above.

—Finegan.

UNITY READY.

Indiana Y. M. I. Grand Council
at New Albany Next Month.

Unity Council, Y. M. I., is making preparations for the entertainment of the Indiana Grand Council of the order, embracing the Councils of Indiana and Michigan, which will meet in annual grand conclave in the Indiana city on August 27. Owing to lack of hotel accommodations which the hotels of New Albany afford the arrangements have not been entirely completed, and it is possible that the hotels of Louisville will be called upon to take care of some of the councilors.

The first session of the meeting will be held at St. Mary's church, where high mass will be conducted by Rev. Father George C. Borries, assistant rector of St. Mary's and Grand Chaplain of the order. About fifty delegates are expected to attend the meetings. The grand officers, all of whom are expected to be present, are as follows:

Grand President Robert M. Riley of Indianapolis; First Vice President J. Hauck of Lawrenceburg; Second Vice President Louis Richard of Seymour; Grand Secretary James E. Deery of Indianapolis; Grand Treasurer Charles F. Pfeiffer of New Albany; and Grand Directors C. J. McBarron, of New Albany; Dennis J. Quinlan, of Terre Haute; John Reichle, of North Vernon; and Joseph S. Sauer, of Brazil.

Unity Council will be represented in the Grand Council by three delegates. The order has made rapid strides during the past year both in accessions to membership and in the acquisition of new territory. Tipton and Logansport are two flourishing Indiana towns which will be represented in the grand council for the first time at this meeting.

The Committee on Arrangements which has in charge the details of the conclave is composed of the following: Charles F. Pfeiffer, Chairman; Peter W. Feter, C. J. McBarron, Richard Fleming, Charles Skelly, Frank Zoeller and Fred Reisz.

MOURN HER DEATH.

The death of Miss Lydia Fagan caused widespread gloom in New Albany, where her life had been spent. She was a young woman of many admirable traits of character, and among her friends and relatives there was a great favorite. Miss Fagan was the daughter of Mrs. John Fagan, 30 Vincennes street. Her funeral took place Monday morning from Holy Trinity church, of which she was a devout member. Rev. Father Curran officiating at the mass of requiem and speaking feelingly of the exemplary and Christian life of the deceased.

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SIMPLE LIFE

Led by His Eminence James Gibbons, the Great American Cardinal.

Lives in a Plain House and
Does as Other Baltimore
People Do.

Is a Hard Worker, Rising at
6 o'clock Every Morning
in the Year.

SMOKES THREE CIGARS A DAY

Cardinal James Gibbons, the highest Catholic dignitary in America, is a man who believes in the simple life. When strangers go to Baltimore they naturally look up the Cardinal's residence, expecting to find a palace, but they are disappointed. The Cardinal lives in a plain old-fashioned house, and the furnishings are of the ordinary kind found in American houses. The American Cardinal's simple life has been the source of comment because it differs so much from that of the Cardinals who live in Rome. In a recent magazine article a writer describes how one of the Roman Cardinals is received when he goes on calling. This Cardinal is Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State.

"When Del Val accepts an invitation to a private residence or a foreign embassy he is received at the foot of the stairs, according to the old Roman fashion, by two servants with lighted torches, who escort him to the reception rooms and await his departure in the corridors. He is accompanied wherever he goes by a gentleman-in-waiting — a gorgeous figure in knee breeches, cocked hat and sword—who sits in his carriage, stands near him at church functions and walks behind him when he takes his exercise. He drives in a vehicle, sombre and heavy, drawn by two black stallions with flowing manes, etc."

America's Cardinal affects none of these things. He has no "palace," but lives in an old-fashioned roomy mansion which if officially known as the "Cardinal's Residence," and is thus designated on the Cardinal's stationery. When he drives anywhere it is in a plebian cab hired for the occasion. When he goes for a walk, either for exercise or on business, he goes alone, his spare form being a familiar one on the streets of Baltimore. His attire, except when in the pulpit, is of the plainest, differing but little from that of any other priest save for the flat red scarf at his neck, the zucchetto of the same hue upon his head and the amethyst ring upon the third finger of his right hand, which are the insignia of his rank and which it is his duty to wear at all times. He has no bodyguard, no personal attendant, no gentleman-in-waiting. While Merry del Val, in Rome, "does as the Romans do," Cardinal Gibbons, in Baltimore, so far as outward appearances go, "does as the Baltimoreans do." This much all Baltimore knows of him.

The big, old-fashioned mansion occupies almost two-thirds of the block on Charles street, between Mulberry and Franklin, in what was formerly the most fashionable section of the Monumental City. Business has encroached upon the neighborhood, however, crowding the one-time residents into other sections and leaving the Cardinal's home surrounded by millinery, tailoring and other establishments, with here and there a boarding house. Extreme simplicity marks the furnishings of the entire establishment. The main hallway is tiled and devoid of furniture except a grandfather's clock and three straight-backed chairs. In the reception rooms the furniture is extremely plain. No carpets nor rugs cover the floors. In the north side of the main hall, opposite the Cardinal's study, is the office of Rev. P. C. Gavan, Chancellor of the Archdiocese, who together with Bishop Curtis, the Vicar General; Rev. W. T. Russell, the Cardinal's Secretary; Rev. William A. Fletcher, rector of the parish, and the Rev. Louis O'Donovan, constitute the Cardinal's official family and live under his roof-tree. The domestic arrangements are in the hands of three Sisters of Providence, aided by Nathan, a stalwart young colored man, who acts as butler and man of all work, and Harry, a boy of about fourteen, who answers the doorbell and makes himself generally useful. Not a very expensive entourage for a prince of the church.

The Cardinal arises at 6 o'clock, spends an hour in meditation and prayer, says mass in the Cathedral and breakfasts at 8. Then he takes his morning mail, which includes letters from all parts of the country. He then takes a walk and mingles with the people of Baltimore like any other American citizen.

Dinner at 1:30 p.m., after five hours of hard work—a meal of meat no larger than a man's hand, two vegetables, a slice of bread and a cup of tea. It may be added in this connection that roast lamb is the Cardinal's favorite dinner dish, and this is the only meal His Eminence really enjoys. Supper at 6:30 p.m.—a piece of toast, a cup of tea, an apple, and sometimes, though very rarely, a piece of cold meat about the size of one's index finger. The Cardinal smokes. Three mild cigars a day are his limit.

When at home he can look out of the window of his study, and but for intervening buildings could see the spot upon which stood the house in which he was born. Almost under the shadow of his residence is the ancient Cathedral, the first erected in America, in which he was ordained a priest at the age of twenty-seven; raised to a Bishopric seventeen years later; elevated to the Archbishipric, which he now holds, eleven years later, and after a further lapse of eight years invested with the red hat of a Cardinal.

The nutritive value of an egg is

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